THE PROFESSIONAL GEOGRAPHER

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

Ralph E. Olson and Arthur H. Doerr
University of Oklahoma

The frequently encountered three-way classification of the academic disciplines in a liberal arts college into (1) sciences, (2) social sciences, and (3) humanities, sometimes places the field of geography in an awkward or embarrassing position. Being neither fish nor fowl and not exclusively concerned with animals, vegetables, or minerals, geographers are often regarded by their colleagues as off-brand academic types who locate places, draw maps, and describe far-away countries. Professional geographers, especially those in the colleges and universities, have all participated at some time or other in discussions concerning the proper classification of their specialty among the academic disciplines. It does not bother geographers to think of their field as partly a physical science, partly a biological science, and partly a social science, but scholars in other fields are often reluctant to grant us such a flexible classification. The authors of this article hope that their experience in introducing physical geography at the University of Oklahoma will be both interesting and helpful to their colleagues at other institutions.

In 1899, when the University of Oklahoma was just seven years old, a special act of the Indian Territory legislature created at the university a Department of Geology and Natural History. The following year a young geologist from Nebraska, Charles N. Gould, accepted a teaching position in the Department. In 1908, fortified by a Ph.D. from the University of Nebraska, Gould was given the additional responsibility of serving as the first director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey. Gould's *Geography of Oklahoma* (Ardmore, Oklahoma: Bunn Brothers), published in 1909, was a brief account of the major geographical features of the new state written primarily for use in the elementary schools. This book and L. C. Snider's *Geography of Oklahoma* (Norman, Oklahoma Geological Survey, *Bulletin* 27, 1917) served as the principal organized accounts of the geography of the state until the appearance of John Morris's *Oklahoma Geography* (Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Company) in 1952. The geographical literature on the state is still largely limited to a few books written for elementary schools and a handful of articles in professional journals.

Although an occasional course in geography was taught in earlier years by men who were primarily geologists or economists, the story of geography at the University of Oklahoma really begins in 1920 when Clyde J. Bollinger, a young man from Michigan fresh from the University of Chicago stimulation of Salisbury, Barrows, Tower, and Semple, joined the staff of the Department of Geology. Soon after his arrival Professor Bollinger introduced a physical geography course with laboratory, but without official status as a physical science in the College of Arts and Sciences enrollment dwindled and eventually the course was dropped. During the next quarter of a century Professor Bollinger, sometimes alone, sometimes with colleagues (C. Warren Thornthwaite, Allen Belden, Leslie Hewes, and others) taught courses in geography within the administrative framework of the Department (after 1927 the School) of Geology in the College of Arts and and Sciences. More than four-fifths of the total geography enrollment after about 1930, however, was in two three-hour lecture courses, one predominantly physical, one economic, required of all students in the College of Business Administration. The School of Geology, meanwhile, which had grown into a first-rank institution

for the training of petroleum geologists, with a professional staff of fifteen to twenty, was providing a five-hour laboratory science course in general geology for Arts and Sciences students, with an enrollment of several hundred each semester. All students in the Arts and Sciences College are required to complete ten Semester hours of "science." This requirement, prior to September 1954, included a five-hour course in one "physical science," which could be any one of physics, chemistry, or geology. In practice, the great majority of students not required to take physics or chemistry as part of some professional curriculum met the requirement by enrolling in Geology 1.

Following the sharp rise in University enrollment after World War II, administrative officials of the University, with the general approval and encouragement of the geology and geography staffs, decided to create a separate Department of Geography, effective January 1, 1948. Long before their uncontested divorce from the School of Geology, staff members in geography had felt the need for a strong physical geography course with laboratory as a means for providing a better foundation for major students. The problem of attracting major students into the field was made difficult by the fact that the only large scale contact with students was with sophomores in the College of Business Administration. These students, in order to major in geography, had to transfer to the College of Arts and Sciences where they encountered additional general requirements in science and modern language. Arts and Sciences students encountered geography, if at all, as an elective in their junior or senior year, by which time major and minor work was well under way or even completed. The problem with regard to majors then was to meet more students while they were still young and unattached, preferably in their freshman or sophomore year.

Even more important, as the geographers saw it, was the challenge of making available to the non-major student, especially students in such social science areas as history, government, sociology, anthropology, and economics, a basic physical science course of a somewhat less specialized nature than physics, chemistry, or geology. To supplement existing science courses on the composition of earth materials (chemistry), the physical properties and behavior of inanimate materials (physics), the nature of the earth's crust and processes working on it (geology), and the plant and animal life inhabiting the earth's surface (botany and zoology), it was proposed to add physical geography as one of the available sciences in the physical sciences group. Several of our colleagues in other disciplines had urged us, from time to time, to provide such a course in our geography curriculum. As it began to take shape, the proposed course was one which, following a short description submitted with the tentative outline, "would overlap slightly with the content of existing science courses, (but) would make available to students an integrated view of the interrelations between land, air, water, and biological phenomena in space over the earth in a way not now available to students in the University."

One of the first steps taken in planning for the proposed course was the selection of a suitable textbook. At least three books appeared to be satisfactory from the standpoint of content and organization: Finch and Trewartha's *Elements of Physical Geography*, N. Y.: McGraw-Hill, 3rd ed., 1949; Strahler's *Physical Geography*, N. Y.: John Wiley, 1951; and Kendall, Glendinning, and McFadden's *Introduction to Physical Geography*, N. Y.: Harcourt, Brace, 1951. For strategic reasons, as will be made clear later, the somewhat shorter treatment of landforms in the third of these books was a factor in the selection of it by the geography staff as the recommended textbook for the course. Another early step in planning was the preparation of a detailed outline of topics to be covered, with an indication of the amount of time to be devoted to each section of the course.

This outline was discussed and thoroughly analyzed in a departmental seminar, with both staff and graduate students participating.

Since the proposed physical geography course would, in a sense, be competing for students with the beginning course in geology, it was felt desirable to discuss it in advance with the Director of the School of Geology. Upon examining the course outline, this gentleman expressed considerable interest, no apparent apprehension, and remarked in effect, "This looks like a good course for our geology students to take." He added, significantly, that of course he would like to mention the proposed course to his staff and secure their reactions to it. The chairman of the Department of Geography then took the outline of the proposed course to the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Within a day or so the Dean received a strongly worded protest from the School of Geology, objecting to the content of the proposed geography course as a hodgepodge of material drawn from existing sciences and implying that the geographers were incompetent to teach that "forty percent or more of it" which overlapped with the content of the beginning course in geology.

The Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences proceeded at once to appoint a committee to investigate the merits of the proposal. The committee consisted of two geologists, two geographers, a chemist, a philosopher, and a historian, with the historian as chairman. This committee was charged with two responsibilities, (1) to determine whether the proposed course was a desirable addition to the curriculum of the College of Arts and Sciences, and (2) to ascertain whether it was sufficiently scientific to merit its acceptance as one of the alternative courses which students might take to meet the five hour physical science requirement of the College. Once the committee reached a decision it was to make recommendations to the Executive Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences, which in turn would make a recommendation to the faculty of the College, whose majority vote would probably mean ultimate acceptance or rejection of the course.

Soon after the committee began its deliberations it became apparent that the major points of controversy were: "Is physical geography scientific?" and "To what extent does it duplicate the material included in physical geology?" Other questions considered bur regarded as somewhat subordinate to these two were: To what extent can a geography laboratory provide experiences of manipulation, observation, measurement, and deduction comparable to those in the laboratories of other sciences? Would a physical geography laboratory duplicate equipment already in a physical geology laboratory? How much would the proposed course cost in equipment and personnel? How much additional space would be required, and is it available?

The two geologists on the committee charged that geography was not scientific, that it was merely "classification and statistics," and that few if any recognized institutions of higher learning considered geography as a science. To support their arguments that geography could be scientific, the geographers introduced statements by such eminent earth scientists as William Morris Davis, Albrecht Penck, Emmanuel DeMartonne, and S. W. Wooldridge. They countered the "classification and statistics" argument by emphasizing the mathematical aspects of earth-sun relations, longitude and time, distance and direction, air pressure, air temperature, etc., which are topics regularly included in physical geography. A folder with letters from more than twenty major colleges and universities which do accept physical geography as a science did much to nullify the argument that the University of Oklahoma would be in a unique position were it to approve the proposed course.

The geologists then shifted their arguments somewhat and began a relentless attack on the matter of duplication, exclaiming that the physical geography outline included more than half of the material covered in physical geology. The

geographers countered with the observation that the intensity of treatment must be very different since hardly a fourth of the geography course would be concerned with landforms. Furthermore, they pointed out, the geographer normally approaches the study of landforms from a rather different point of view and for different purposes than the geologist. Geographers are primarily concerned with the description and interpretation of surface forms, *and* their relationship to such other landscape phenomena as climate, surface and subsurface waters, natural vegetation and soils. Geologists, while also interested in the surface, are primarily concerned with the orogeny and diastrophic movements which have affected the area, the physical and chemical processes involved, the age of the beds, the fossil record, and the arrangement and recovery of economically valuable minerals. Hours were spent in the library, dozens of books and articles were examined, and the committee deliberations went on.

The chemist on the committee raised questions about the possibility of experimentation in a geography laboratory. It was acknowledged that, as in the case of geology, many aspects of physical geography do not lend themselves to controlled experimentation of the type carried on in beginning chemistry and physics laboratories. The landscape and its representation on maps are the geographer's primary objects of analysis, but surely, it was argued, progression from observation and measurement to conclusion and correlation as practiced by the student of physical geography has some scientific validity. Controlled experiments involving temperature, humidity, condensation, evaporation, soil porosity, and other topics can be used quite appropriately during certain of the laboratory periods. W. G. V. Balchin and A. W. Richards, *Practical and Experimental Geography*, London: Methuen, 1952, includes many such suggestions and was helpful in allaying the fears of the chemist.

The cost of introducing the course, while not high, presented a rather knotty problem. The staff of the Department of Geography had agreed to start the course with existing personnel by reducing the number of intermediate level course offerings and temporarily assuming overloads of one to three semester hours. It is hoped, of course, that graduate assistants and additional staff would be made available later when the course was well established and enrollment justified such expansion. A minimum list of equipment to furnish a laboratory for twenty-five students was drawn up, including atlases, topographic quadrangles, weather instruments, blank weather maps, and wall charts, with a cost estimate of $900. It was made quite clear to the committee that the list of materials to be purchased involved little or no duplication of materials on hand in the geology laboratories. Space for the laboratory, not available in the vicinity of the geography classrooms and offices, was finally found on the second floor of a two-story temporary building known as the "Old Chemistry Annex."

After some fifteen hours in session and many more hours spent in preparing arguments and compiling documents, the seven man committee voted four to two to recommend that the course be accepted and that it be permitted to fulfill the five hour physical science requirement of the College of Arts and Sciences. The chairman of the committee did not vote but indicated in preparing his report that he agreed with the majority. The opposing votes were those of the two geologists.

The Executive Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences devoted most of two two-hour sessions to studying the report of the special committee and other aspects of the physical geography proposal. This Executive Committee, an elected group of ten faculty members representing all of the major subject matter areas within the College, and fortunately including a staff member of the Department of Geography, approved the geography course by a vote of nine to one and recommended it to the faculty of the College. The lone dissenting vote was that

of an elderly professor of physics who felt that the inclusion of a section on weather and climate in the proposed course was unwise since meteorology was really a branch of physics.

Prior to the next monthly meeting of the Arts and Sciences faculty the chairman of the Department of Geography sent a letter to other department chairmen informing them that the physical geography proposal was to be on the agenda of that meeting. Upon invitation from other department chairmen, members of the geography staff were present at several departmental staff meetings to explain the nature and purposes of the proposed course. It was plainly evident before the meeting of the Arts and Sciences College faculty that the geography proposal would not have smooth sailing. As soon as a motion was made and seconded to approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the discussion became lively and sometimes heated. An opposition bloc of younger men from the Departments of Physics and Chemistry and the School of Geology conducted what appeared to be an organized filibuster against the proposal, bringing up once more most of the factors which had been examined previously by the two committees. An unintentional amusing note was provided by a research professor of physics who commented that he had been a regular reader of the *National Geographic Magazine* for years, that he appreciated geography as a valuable thing for students to know, but that he failed to see how geography could claim to be a physical science. Several other faculty members, generally those who had had a course or two in geography on the university level, strongly supported physical geography as an appropriate science field

To cut a long story short, the motion to approve the geography course was finally tabled by a small margin because of "insufficient time to consider it fully." This was the last meeting of the academic year, 1952-53. The proposal was taken from the table at a summer session faculty meeting and reappeared on the agenda of the November 1953 meeting. Perhaps never was an Arts and Sciences faculty meeting at the University of Oklahoma so well attended! Geography, for once, was the talk of the campus. When the physical geography proposal, after another lengthy discussion, finally came to a vote it was approved by a resounding majority of 90 to 41. Mathematicians, physicists, and geologists comprised the solid opposition bloc. Chemists were about equally divided pro and con; zoologists showed a majority for and botanists were almost unanimously for the proposal. Representatives of the social sciences, humanities, and professional schools such as journalism and home economics, with minor exceptions, voted in favor of the geography course.

After approval by the college, the only remaining "hurdles" for the course were the University Council on Instruction, which functions mainly to screen out overlaps in course offerings, the Office of the President, and the Board of Higher Regents. No important opposition was encountered at any of these three steps. The financial Vice-President of the University was able to allocate $600 toward equipping the laboratory which, with what could be spared from regular departmental funds, proved adequate for the purpose.

Geography 1, Physical Geography, became available as a recognized five-hour physical science course at the University of Oklahoma for the first time in September 1954. The eighty-five students who enrolled in it were handled in two lecture classes and four laboratory sections. Laboratory exercises written during the preceding summer were scrutinized at weekly staff conferences during the trial semester in an effort to adjust their length and improve their clarity and scientific quality. An anonymous opinion poll conducted near the end of the semester indicated that student reaction to the course is highly favorable, and there is good reason to expect that enrollment will increase in future years. The five-man

staff of the Department of Geography at the University of Oklahoma feels that the addition of a laboratory course in physical geography, a project which required nearly two years to carry through, is a worthwhile one and recommends it to other departments where the situation appears favorable. It also recommends good scholarship, careful planning, the maintenance of personal friendships in the midst of academic disagreement and misunderstanding, and, perhaps above all, the persistence and patience of Job.

RAILROAD ARCHIVES AND THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHER*

Donald W. Meinig, University of Utah

The potentialities of research in private corporation archives are probably little appreciated by many geographers. While the possibilities of such sources are obviously dependent upon the nature of both the corporation and any particular research project, they nevertheless may be relevant to a wider range of topics than is commonly realized. A search for materials bearing upon an historical geography problem in the general offices of two of the major western railroad systems has given some insight into the types and availability of certain materials and into some of the problems peculiar to such research. It is hoped that a sharing of such experiences may prove useful to others engaged in similar pursuits.

Research inquiries are normally handled through the Public Relations office. It should be emphasized at the outset that written requests for information must be confined to very limited and specific topics if any satisfaction is to be obtained. To ask that the railroad supply one with information on any broad topic simply reveals the inquirer's naivete as to the enormous complexity and volume of data in the company's possession. Moreover, it is an imposition upon the time and good will of the officers, and is unlikely to result in the kind of information desired. A personal visit is therefore mandatory for any extensive research. One should pave the way with a letter stating something of the nature of his project and the general kind of information sought. A letter of introduction from a local representative of the company might also be recommended.

The researcher will probably be directed initially to the general archives. As might be expected, these will unlikely be conveniently indexed to serve the geographer's needs. Shelf after shelf of official correspondence and office records, and box upon box of miscellaneous materials, all with but the briefest and often cryptic identification, is the general rule. An even more critical problem is the fact that a large variety of records is very likely to be kept in storage or on file separately under the care of individual departments. Reliance upon the indices to general archives is therefore not going to uncover all that is actually available. It is essential that one have clearly in mind the type of information he is seeking. Some knowledge of the nature and function of the various company departments will also prove a major advantage. Some insight into the administrative structure of railroad operations can be obtained by consulting the lists of departmental officials in *The Official Guide* (available in libraries or at any depot).

Specific materials have been grouped for discussion into three categories, each of which may be of interest both to the historical geographer making some type of regional study and to the specialized historical railroad geographer.

* The writer wishes to thank the many officers of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and of the Union Pacific Railroad Company who cooperated in his search for materials, and also the American Philosophical Society for the grant of funds which made research in these railroad archives possible.

A. *Materials relating to railroad construction.*

1. Dates and Agencies of Construction:

As dates of construction and of the beginning of service given in secondary historical sources are very often in error, there is need for accurate information. The most satisfactory sources are the *Valuation Reports* required by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on file in the office of the company's Valuation Engineer. In a single volume one has a concise compilation, organized alphabetically according to the name of the subsidiary construction company or the independent company later acquired, showing the exact mileage, the dates of construction and of inauguration of service of each line and segment of the system, the date of amalgamation with the parent company, and information on reorganizations and changes in corporate titles. This historical corporation identification is particularly useful, as any who have attempted to see their way clear through the myriad of past companies which were involved in American railroad building will readily appreciate.

2. Line Location:

The economic reasons which induced the building of lines along particular routes, of especial interest to the historical geographer, may not be readily obtainable. Annual reports ordinarily contain only general material on this point, and while the Engineering Departments have complete files on each line constructed as well as on each proposed line (amazingly numerous in many regions), a spot check of several revealed few details of traffic potential estimates; generally they were filled solely with engineering data. The most illuminative material, although still far from complete, was found in the contemporary letter files of the regional General Manager of the time.

B. *Materials relating to the general role of the railroad in regional development.*

1. Sale of Land:

The disposal of railroad lands to individual ownership is an important phase in historical settlement geography. All companies holding major land grants set up departments to handle advertising and sales. Accurate detailed maps of land grant limits were readily available for duplication. The records of the railroad Land Commissioner or similar officer will contain data on land sales. Sales for each year are available in total and by states, but not always by counties. There are records on each individual sale, but the books examined proved to be unorganized areally, so that the compilation of data to construct a map of land status for a particular date would prove a formidable task. Such maps can best be prepared from the records of private abstract and title companies (Federal Land Office records note only the original alienation of the land to the railroad companies).

A search for copies of the numerous maps published by the railroads in connection with the disposal of land proved a frustrating experience. State maps showing by quarter-sections the land in private, government, and railroad ownership at particular dates, as well as local maps kept up to date by local land agents were printed by the hundreds -- documents of inestimable value to the student interested in charting the sequence of settlement -- yet a thorough search turned up but one map. This is not unusual, as old maps seem to be particularly subject to the high attrition of time and unwitting caretakers.

A great many towns and cities in the west were founded by the railroads. Alphabetized plat books available in the Land Commissioner's office gave complete information on dates, areas, and disposal of land.

2. General Settlement and Economic Promotion:

An enormous volume of pamphlets and circulars was printed by the railroads to encourage the development of tributary regions. Although their promotion theme requires that they be used with care as basic sources, they contain a wealth of descriptive and statistical information on colonization and resource developments. Most railroad archives will undoubtedly have a large number of these, although unlikely a complete collection. Local college and historical society libraries may have as many or more, and will almost certainly have them more carefully indexed and more readily accessible.

Some of the railroads, or their allied land companies, published monthly magazines for similar purposes, and the Public Relations offices will probably have complete files available. Again, local libraries may also have copies.

Special activities of the railroads in earlier years may provide relevant information. One road hired a group of eminent scientists to conduct a reconnaissance of the mineral and forest resources and of the agricultural potential of the country along its lines. Others maintained private agricultural experiment stations to help farmers adapt crops and cultivation methods, material of obvious geographic interest that may not be found in public sources. Records of such activities should be sought first in the offices of the railroad's Land Commissioner, Agricultural Agent, or Industrial Agent, although they may also be scattered in the general archives.

C. *Materials bearing upon internal railroad operations.*

1. Organization and Facilities of Operation:

The most concise source of such information is the Employees' Timetables (as distinct from those distributed to the public which show only passenger information). Fairly complete files of these were available in the office of the Superintendent of Transportation. Generally published separately for each railroad division, they list divisional and sub-divisional limits and headquarters, yard capacities and operational features (fuel, water, etc.) of each station. They do not give the location of such major facilities as engine terminals and carshops. These were in some instances listed in other handbooks printed for the use of officials. When such was not the case, as for earlier periods, considerable checking revealed the Valuation Engineer's office as the quickest source of information.

Historical records on the distribution of motive power were maintained by the General Mechanical Superintendent's office, but were by divisions only, not individual engine terminals or lines. The Annual Report usually gives total inventories of transportation equipment for the entire company.

2. Service:

Employees' Timetables show the frequency and routes of all scheduled passenger and freight trains. Valuable maps showing the amount of service and the intra- and interregional connections in existence at any particular date can thus be readily compiled. Their chief inadequacy is absence of information on nonscheduled freight service for the movement of seasonal commodities.

3. Traffic:

Unfortunately, the historical geographer suffers the same frustration as his colleagues concerned with the modern scene in the unavailability of detailed statistics on tonnages or carloadings of actual traffic movement on individual lines. Whereas modern records are usually

confidential, historical records appear to be simply nonexistent. A check with the Traffic, Statistical, and Auditing departments failed to disclose the preservation of any such data. Annual Reports may contain a statistical summary of total tonnage moved over the entire system but this is of little value to the geographer.

Nevertheless the researcher should not conclude that the search for such information is hopeless. Although no standard materials were found, one company did conduct a special survey of its branch lines some thirty years ago which revealed in great detail annual traffic statistics for a five-year period, broken down for each line in terms of commodities and direction of movement, as well as evaluations of the general value and condition of each line, the traffic potential of its region, and the feasibility of further extension. The existence of somewhat similar surveys by other companies is not at all unlikely.

The above list is only a general guide. Every railroad may have special reports far more useful than those periodically compiled as standard procedure. The main difficulty is that these are easily missed, being often unknown outside the particular department concerned.

Finally, it should be noted that the Public Relations offices usually have a considerable collection of historical photographs of the countryside, towns, and economic activities along their lines, in addition to the large volume on their own operations.

In summary, the general offices of the major railroad companies contain a wide variety of materials of great value in particular types of geographic research. While perhaps richest in historical data, the student of the contemporary scene may also find rewarding information. Without exception the many officials contacted showed a sincere desire to help in every way. It cannot be overemphasized, however, that the researcher must be well acquainted with his area and topic and have some general familiarity with the role of the railroad with regard to his subject if he is to obtain the full benefit of the potentiality of the railroad's archives.

In conclusion, it might also be suggested that by means of such contacts the geographer may do his profession a service. The researcher who draws upon the corporation's files and upon the time of its officials is obligated not only to acknowledge such aid in his publications but to send copies to the officers in charge. If the geographer's studies are interesting and meaningful they will do much to replace the present bewilderment with understanding and respect when these officials again come in contact with geographers and geography.

PUBLICATION DEADLINE

Material for inclusion in *The Professional Geographer* should be in the Editor's hands by the 25th of the month preceding publication.

T.V. TEACHING - A COMBINATION OF EFFICIENCY AND FUN

By Dr. Henry J. Warman, Clark University

(Reflections after completing a College Credit Course, "Why the Weather?", over Channel 14, sponsored by Clark University Evening College and Station WWOR-TV.)

A startling fact confronts me as I have just finished correcting the final examination papers of my T.V. students. I had given them the same one hour objective test (100 items) which had been taken by the regular Introduction to Weather and Climate Class in the day College - meeting three times a week, in periods of 50 minutes duration. The T.V. students "met" with me - they in their homes in Auburn, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Jefferson, and Worcester for one-half hour weekly.

The startling fact? What is it? The T.V. students' average grade on the objective examination was 81.4; the day college students' average was 74.6! And while the highest grade of all taking the test was 89 and was held by a day college student, the highest mark in the evening college was 88. However, the lowest mark in the evening college T.V. class was only 74, while the lowest in the day college was a mere 67. I ask myself - Why?

T.V. Teaching is Efficient

Certainly the desire to work in an evening course is a strong factor but there are other factors too which I, as the teacher, have collected and put under the heading of *Efficiency*. Still others I have listed under the heading of *Fun*. One may call these last points motivation, preparation, or other names familiar jargon in Educational circules but the tem *Fun* seems best.

How many teachers carry with them for a whole week - working and re-working - the plans for a one-half hour appearance before a class? From the end of one "show" to the beginning of the next the teacher is "preparing" his lesson. No supervisor or administrator can say the T.V. Teacher is unprepared. Then, too, how many teachers actually practice, rehearse, their lessons before they present them. In T.V. teaching the nonessentials are sifted and thrown off from the essentials; the "big ideas" are brought out and lined up to make sequential sense. During this period of organizing the T.V. Teacher keeps asking himself these questions "How can I *show* this?" "How much time should I give to it?" He does not spend his time thinking, "How can I *say* it?" For by the very arrangement of his visual aids he not only establishes a mental outline of how and what he will do, but each visual aid becomes a major topic of his speaking outline. The importance of each determines the time allotted to it. Efficiency? How many teachers do the above for every class?

As even more significant contribution to the efficiency of T.V. teaching is made by the corps of experts that assist the professor. When one object, be it a weather map, a thermometer, a set of rainfull statistics, a globe, a film, a slide, or just a close-up of an earnestly-speaking teacher is before the class there are *at least six* of the station personnel working as hard as the teacher to "put it across". The item is selected, all focus on it; there is no mistake as to what is important, selection is certain. The announcer, production chief, two cameramen, a studio director who maintains constant contact with both production chief and

cameramen, picture control engineers, and lighting experts - these comprise the minimum number of helpers. What a revolutionary request it would be if I were to ask University officials for six assistants to help me teach a day college class! But every T.V. program had this.

T.V. Teaching is Fun

Where does the fun come in? Each program is started with a mental challenge and a resolve - "the viewers shall not flip the switch on me tonight." One finds himself saying, "I shall not refer to what I did last week, this program has got to stand on its own feet. I'll refer to next week's topic but I'll do a good job tonight first."

The teacher gropes for new "gadgets". I found the finger too big a pointer. I used a knitting needle. I made sure I always had colored chalk. There were times when a film was cut in - then cut out for more teaching - then cut in again. The arrangement of my "gadgets" was an ever present challenge. I drew stage sets, rearranged all kinds of properties. The congenial atmosphere of the station personnel made an inspiring place in which to work, I looked forward with pleasure to my half-hour with these people.

Satisfactions are many and varied. Letters from serious youngsters who may be the leading meteorologists of tomorrow came in. Older persons in other fields of work - "Televiewers" - we called them, since they did not want College credit wrote commenting on the provocative statements (and this to a University professors' ears was sweet music, indeed).

Finally, I realize that in a single half-hour program I have taught more people even if all who had sets were not tuned in, than I could ever teach in a life time in classrooms on a University campus. I was told that sixty-five thousand sets could get the program, and statisticians say I could figure on 2½ persons per set (what that ½ person would look like I don't know - he probably should have been in bed!). Multiply this by 19 telecasts and the total is staggering even though there would be overlap in numbers of viewers.

In a world where time has to be budgeted, T.V. teaching surely has an important place. To paraphrase a Winston Churchill saying: "Never have so many been able to listen, see, and learn from so few."

Finally, the nature of the course itself "Why the Weather?" - got people to look up - to add a third dimension to their daily lives. Too many of us live on a horizontal place. T.V. teaching made my third dimension a bigger one. It combined fun with efficiency.

1954 COUNCIL MEETING

In its final meeting in Memphis on April 10, the 1954 Council of the Association took the following actions:

1. Extended and recorded expressions of appreciation to the Program Committee and its chairman, George B. Cressey, and to the Secretary, the Treasurer, Mrs. Petshek, auditor Harry Ketchum, and to the Federal agencies, universities and other organizations that have contributed services.
2. Added two agenda items - nomination of candidates for the U. S. National Committee of the International Geographical Union, and report on the circular letter concerning the national roster of scientists; approved the amended agenda.
3. Accepted a recommendation of the auditor that "effective with the employment of a new Central Office Manager, the responsibility for maintaining the books of account be shifted to the Central Office," and directed the Treasurer to work out the shift with the Central Office.
4. Recommended: that the 1955 Council consider the possibility that the Association may have to assume certain operational expenses, such as rent, now being donated, and look for means of setting up a Sinking Fund; that the costs of such expenses be shown next year in the Treasurer's report; that a balance sheet with appropriate comments appear in *The Professional Geographer* and be further explained at the business meeting; and that the 1955 Council appoint a committee to keep in touch with Geography Departments that are decreasing in strength.
5. Appointed as a Resolutions Committee: Edwin J. Foscue, chairman, Hallock F. Raup and Merle Prunty, Jr.
6. Discharged with thanks the Committee on Geographers in National Defense, and recommended that the 1955 Council appoint a Committee on Geographers in Government Service to (1) study the types of jobs available that geographers can fill; (2) examine the Civil Service Commission examination schedule and notify the membership of qualifications; (3) study the standards used by the CSC to grade geographers; (4) take effective steps to strengthen the competitive position of geographers; (5) utilize the work of the former Committee on Geographers in National Defense if need arises.
7. Continued the Committee on Exchange of Publications.
8. Directed continuance of the practice, instituted this year, of inviting nominations for national office by means of a sheet mailed with the ballot.
9. Directed that names of members whose current dues are unpaid be removed from the publication's mailing list in June instead of the following January 1.
10. Authorized appointment of a standing Committee of three with continuity of membership to review, on assignment by the Council, questions pertaining to the Constitution and Bylaws.
11. Approved for presentation at the business meeting, resolutions commending the Container Corporation of America and the Office of Naval Research.
12. Returned to the Research Grants Committee, for specific recommendations based on available funds, the requests submitted through that Committee.
13. Directed that the Executive Committee act on requests for remission of dues and that names not be divulged.
14. Authorized payment of expenses of the Secretary and the Association delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies in attending the ACLS

annual meeting and the meeting of Secretaries of Constituent Societies; requested the delegate to study the ACLS and the relation of its program to the AAG and present recommendations to the AAG for action.

15. Commended the Publications Committee; endorsed the Executive Committee action of February 5 setting up a committee to review the scope and function of Association publications, named Stephen B. Jones chairman and authorized the expenditure of $300 by the Review Committee, payment to be made in two equal installments in the academic years 1955-56 and 1956-57.
16. Recommended that the 1955 Council authorize the Publications Committee to establish another subcommittee on publication of a cartography map separate and charge it with the specific task of looking into the question of map publication and presenting an itemized budget on cost and frequency of publication for 1956-57; declared such a publication necessary to the profession.
17. Assigned to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee responsibility for assembling biographies of candidates in a form provided by the Editor of *The Professional Geographer*.
18. Established the position of Assistant Editor for Review for the *Annals* and requested the Publications Committee to make recommendations for this appointment.
19. Approved attendance of the Editors at Council meetings, with the proviso that funds for their travel to such meetings not be provided by the Association.
20. Directed the Publications Committee to investigate ways of decreasing printing costs of the *Annals* and look into the Association's contractual arrangements with the Business Press.
21. Accepted in principle and referred to the Publications Committee for specific recommendations a proposal that the Association sponsor and prepare a publication explaining geography to colleagues in other fields.
22. Directed that Col. Lawrence Martin be memorialized in the *Annals*, and that the Editor select the biographer.
23. Authorized a membership poll on time of year for the Annual Meeting. The Secretary will draft a questionnaire for Council consideration.
24. Provided that the Association will return to the Divisions fifty cents per year per paid-up member as of December 15, effective immediately on the basis of December 15, 1954 paid-up membership and present Division boundaries, and in subsequent years based on individual members' indication of Divisional affiliation by means of a check list on the dues notices.
25. Authorize the Secretary to appoint a committee to produce a directory.
26. Accepted Mrs. Fairchild's resignation from the Honors Committee, consequent upon her election to the Council, and expressed appreciation for her service during the past year.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

President Russell called the 51st Annual Business Meeting to order at 4:45 p.m. on April 12, 1955, appointed Loyal Durand, Andrew Wilson, and Jerome D. Fellman tellers for the meeting, and introduced Amy M. Pruitt, successor to Mrs. Petshek in the Central Office.

The agenda was approved after amendment at the request of Theodore Herman to include a resolution that he wished to offer.

In a brief report the President said that he had visited as many Divisions of the Association as possible and during these visits had presented the policy decisions and the reasoning behind these decisions to the Divisional membership

and had profited by reciprocal action on the part of the Divisions. He went on to explain to the meeting the purposes for which each member's annual dues were expended, as follows:

The Annals (4 issues at $1.60 per issue)	$6.40
The Professional Geographer (6 issues)	.90
Refund to Divisions	.50
	$7.80

Also, while reporting on finances, the President pointed out that the Association receives free services, such as Central Office space and secretarial services at various universities or government departments to the value of $6,000 to $7,000 annually. It is apparent that the annual dues paid by the individual members do not cover the current expenses of maintaining the Association and the services it provides.

The Chairman of the Membership Committee, Alfred W. Booth, read the names of members who had died during the preceding year and a minute's silence was maintained by the assembly.

Secretary Adkinson presented his report and that of the Treasurer who was unavoidably absent. Summaries of the reports appear in this issue.

The Council nominated for the Honors Committee G. Donald Hudson and Samuel Emory. Thomas F. Barton and William Applebaum were nominated from the floor. After balloting it was announced that Hudson, Emory, and Applebaum were elected.

The Council's nominees for the Nominating Committee, William Christians, H. Bowman Hawkes, and Charles M. Davis were elected unanimously.

Clarence Batschelet reported that good progress has been made on the United States National Atlas. It will be loose-leaf, page size 16 x 22 inches, base map 1:10,000,000 and on Lambert's or Alber's projection, other maps to be multiples of that scale.

The following resolutions were adopted:

(1) Whereas the Container Corporation of America has published and distributed widely a non-commercial atlas, and

Whereas this atlas by reason of careful compilation, wise selection, and original execution attains a high degree of cartographic excellence: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association of American Geographers formally commend the Container Corporation of America for its choice of project and high quality of the resulting atlas. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the appropriate officers of the Container Corporation.

(2) Whereas the Department of the Navy, through the Office of Naval Research, has seen fit to continue its support of geographic research in several broad fields, and

Whereas the results of this research are of such character as to establish the soundness of the program. Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association of American Geographers commend the Department of the Navy most highly for sponsoring a program of research advantageous alike to Geography, Navy, and Country. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the appropriate officers of the Navy Department.

(3) That the Annual Meeting express concern over the government's policy of withholding distribution to competent scholars and libraries of printed materials from countries deemed unfriendly to the U.S., and that the Meeting, in keeping with the national interest, ask the Council to take all possible steps with the appropriate government authorities to have this policy changed.

A silver tray was presented to Mrs. Petshek as a token of appreciation.

INFORMAL REPORT TO THE AAG ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

By the Secretary, Burton W. Adkinson

I. Introductory Statement

A. This is the first chance to express publicly my appreciation of the honor of election as Secretary of the Association of American Geographers. I do want you to know that I appreciate this opportunity to work in a formal way with the geographers of this country and Canada, and to get better acquainted not only with the geographers but also with persons representing other disciplines who have an interest in the geographers' activities. The duties of the office have proven to be very heavy. To illustrate, you may be interested to know that the office of the Secretary has to answer on the average three letters every day and the responsibilities require from four to twenty hours per week of a person's time. I have found that secretarial assistance is essential in performing these duties and I would like to caution the Association to be careful when selecting the next incumbent of this office to get a person who has such assistance in his office. The Secretary can not be effective unless he has someone who can take care of the multitude of routine duties as well as assist in preparing answers to the many communications that come to the Association.

II. Status of the Association

A. Association business

1. There have been four Council or Executive Board meetings during the past Association year and the summaries of actions have appeared in *The Professional Geographer.*
2. Twenty-one committees have been formed of which nineteen have submitted reports of their activities. The variety of accomplishments makes one view with pride the vigorous and effective work being performed by the Association.
3. The Association was formally represented at eight national or international learned or professional meetings as well as at three inaugurations of college or university presidents.
4. The Association showed a growth by having a net increase of membership of thirty-seven members.
5. Association publications continue to be in demand as shown by the following sales: 1300 copies of *American Geography: Inventory and Prospect;* 388 copies of *The Nature of Geography;* 482 subscriptions to *The Annals;* and 81 subscriptions to *The Professional Geographer.*
6. Placement

   The Association's central office and Placement Committee were notified of fifty-one vacancies and 214 notices were forwarded to applicants and necessary correspondence was sent to prospective employers.
7. A Career in Geography

   After considerable work by the Committee on Careers in Geography, the Association now has available a brochure which outlines briefly the essential information for people interested in a career in geography. Since its publication, 760 copies have been distributed on request as well as approximately 1700 copies to the membership.

8. Divisional activities

Each of the Divisions reported one or more meetings during the past year which included field trips as well as research and other professional activities.

9. Central Office

After six years of devoted and effective service in the headquarters office of the Association Mrs. Petshek is resigning at the end of this month. The Association owes her a real debt of gratitude for her long hours of work and the efficient way she has handled its affairs. We are, however, fortunate in having a well-qualified person, Miss Amy Pruitt, to take over in her place.

B. Progress or retrogression

1. The National Research Council at the urging of the AAG has again activated a National Atlas Committee and I believe a later report to this meeting will show that real progress has been made toward the realization of the goal of a national atlas for this country.
2. Geographic activities have been eliminated from two organizations during the past year: a university and a department in the Federal Government. The Association needs to promote continuously the value of geographic research since it is apparent that many organizations are not aware of the contribution geography is making to the understanding of national and international problems.
3. The U. S. National Committee for the International Geographical Union

Wallace W. Atwood, Jr., chairman of this committee, asked me to report that plans are underway in the National Research Council to reorganize this committee, placing membership on a rotating basis. The AAG will have continued representation on this committee, which will include members from other geographic organizations as well as government agencies. This change from individual representation to representation by organizations or government agencies is being made in order that the committee may better reflect both the geographic activities of this country and the viewpoints of the various organizations primarily interested in geographic research.

III. Summary

This report is not a complete summary of Association activities for the year, but the few examples presented to you show that we have much to be proud of in the work of the individuals who make up the Association as well as the work of the committees and officers. The complete report of the Secretary in mimeograph form is available for inspection at this meeting or on request from the Central Office.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1954

Hoyt Lemons

During the fiscal year ending December 15, 1954, the Association continued in sound financial condition. Although net worth, including only cash assets and securities at cost, decreased by $6,265.07, the over-all net worth including other assets and higher current market value of securities increased from approximately $42,000 to $53,000. The decline in cash assets, occasioned primarily by the publication of *American Geography*, was thus more than offset by the increase in market value of securities, and the acquisition of an inventory of copies of the new publication.

Total income in 1954 increased by $433.40 over the previous year (from $23,454.67 in 1953 to $23,888.07 in 1954). At the same time, total disbursements increased from $20,691.57 in 1953 to $30,153.14 in 1954, an increase of $9,461.57. However, $8,088.08 of this increase in disbursements over the previous year was accounted for by the expenses of publication of *American Geography* in excess of receipts from its sale.

For the current fiscal year, total disbursements exceeded total receipts by $6,265.07 which is approximately $1,800 less than the net investment in publication of *American Geography*. Since this represents a nonrecurring disbursement, it appears likely that the Association can recover these funds in the next few years if other activities continue at the same rate.

Receipts from current dues decreased slightly ($658.11) and receipts from *Annals*, *Nature of Geography*, and *The Professional Geographer* decreased $1,368.79. However, total receipts from publications increased by $958.08 due to sales of *American Geography*.

Values of investments increased substantially, being estimated at $31,850.76 at the end of the year as compared with $26,625.21 at the end of 1953. This was due to the increase in market value and was in spite of sale of one $1,000 U. S. Savings Bond which had reached maturity. Market value of stocks and bonds on December 15, 1954 was $10,219.15 above original cost. Total income from investments was slightly higher in 1954 than in 1953 despite the sale of savings bond and the comparatively small income from bank interest. Changes in the portfolio included the sale of one $1,000 savings bond and receipt of 20 additional shares of General Electric stock which was issued by the company without cost to the Association. The Finance Committee initiated an analysis of the portfolio during the year and this, when completed during fiscal year 1955, will probably lead to major changes in the Association's holdings.

It is of interest to note (see Appendix II) that publication expenditures during the year (which totaled $21,226.29) represented 70% of total disbursements, while total receipts from the sale of all publications amounted to $7,778.63 and accounted for 33% of receipts. The excess of cost of publications over receipts from their sale for the year was $13,447.66.

Appreciation is expressed to Mrs. Evelyn Petshek and to Harry W. Ketchum, auditor, for their assistance to the Treasurer during the year.

1955 COUNCIL MEETING

The first meeting of the 1955 Council was called to order by President Quam at 7:45 p.m. on April 12, 1955, at Memphis. Members present were: Adkinson, Brammell, Cressey, Espenshade, Fairchild, Hewes, Johnson, Jones, McCune, Lloyd, Pearson, and Thomas.

The agenda was amended to include matters brought up at the Business Meeting, and approved.

After explanation of the proposed procedure for appointment of members of the United States National Committee of the International Geographical Union, it was agreed to request representation of the AAG by four members instead of two as proposed, and that there be suggested as possible members: Clarence F. Jones, Richard Joel Russell, Chauncy Harris, Guido Weigend, Edward Espenshade, and Edwin J. Foscue.

F. Kenneth Hare reported that the 1956 meeting in Montreal on April 2-5 will be sponsored jointly by McGill University and the University of Montreal, with headquarters at the Mount Royal Hotel. Henry M. Kendall was chosen chairman of the 1956 Program Committee. Harold Mayer and Trevor Lloyd will be asked to arrange special programs on, respectively, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence,

and the Arctic with emphasis on Arctic Canada. The 1955 Program Committee was commended.

Edward Espenshade and Wilma Fairchild were named members of the Executive Committee. Members of other committees and delegates were appointed for this year. The complete list, including some appointments still to be made, will appear in the July issue.

The Executive Committee was instructed to review the existing committee structure and make appropriate recommendations. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Political Geography Committee Chairman that such committees are continued indefinitely only when there is demonstrated need; and that such committees may present programs at annual meetings only upon invitation or approval by the Program Committee.

The Council voted to have prepared a list of distinguished scholars in related fields who have made contributions significant to geography. The Credentials Committee will then screen the list and appropriate scholars will receive special invitations to become regular members.

AAG delegates to other bodies will henceforth receive copies of the minutes of all Council meetings and will in turn submit reports to the Council.

A note will be inserted in *The Professional Geographer* requesting members who plan trips overseas to notify the President or the Secretary in advance, in order that they may be appointed official delegates of the Association, if desirable, to foreign meetings.

The Council voted to meet in the Mid-West in 1957 and expressed a preference for Cincinnati at a date near Easter. For the 54th Annual Meeting in 1958 preference was expressed for acceptance of the invitation by UCLA to meet in Los Angeles in the summer.

The Council directed that the preliminary program of annual meetings shall appear in *The Professional Geographer*, that a printed program and an abstract of the papers shall be provided at the meetings as a separate publication, and that notices of the annual meeting appear in each issue of *The Professional Geographer*.

The proposed budget was presented, amended on the basis of 1954 Council actions, and adopted as amended. It was pointed out that the members should be made aware of the nature of hidden costs involved in operating the Association. Purchase of an adding machine for the Central Office was approved.

The Council considered three requests for research grants, and, accepting the recommendation of the Research Grants Committee, granted $500 to Merle Prunty to assist him in his study of plantation settlement in the South.

A suggestion that a committee be formed to promote geography outside the government agencies was tabled.

Mrs. Fairchild outlined the educational program under consideration by the American Geographical Society, following which the President was requested to write the Society commending its present program of film strips and other visual aids and urging its expansion.

The resolution adopted at the Business Meeting with reference to availability of printed material from countries deemed unfriendly to the United States was referred to the Secretary for investigation and recommendations.

1956 ANNUAL MEETING

The 52nd Annual Meeting will be held on April 2-5, 1956 in Montreal. Ideas for, or thoughts about, the program for that meeting should be forwarded to the Program Committee Chairman, Henry M. Kendall, Department of Geography, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

1954 HONORS

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Honors Committee, under the chairmanship of Carleton P. Barnes, the award for outstanding achievement was presented to Gilbert F. White for his penetrating studies of water resources and water control problems, and his contribution to a better understanding of the principles underlying sound evaluation of public policies for water use and development.

Citations for meritorious contribution were given to: Henry M. Kendall, for his conscientious and excellent work as editor of *The Annals* of the Association of American Geographers over the past several years; John C. Weaver, for his important studies of crop combinations and shifts in crop distribution in the Middle West, which has been widely acclaimed as one of the most useful contributions in the field of agricultural geography in recent years; and Erwin Raisz, for his contributions to a wider appreciation and understanding of geography by his construction of land form maps that create a remarkably clear impression of the landscapes of our country, including the immense amount of painstaking research that has given these maps unusual geographic accuracy.

Honorary President Derwent Whittlesey delivered the annual banquet address on April 13, taking as his subject *An African Compage - a Test Case.* Carl O. Sauer was chosen Honorary President for 1955.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHERS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

By Lester E. Trueblood, Chairman

Geographers in the intelligence agencies of the Government are performing in a wide range of activities, some of which are more geographic than others. To be employed by some of the components requires that the applicant have a position on the Geographer register by virtue of having passed the Civil Service examination in geography for either field or Departmental service. In other agencies of the Government, geographers are hired on the basis of qualifications standards which are at least equal to those established by the Civil Service Commission. In these latter agencies there is no requirement that geographers be hired from the Civil Service exam lists. Regional specialization and language competence are usually considered the most desirable qualifications for employment and advancement, although some openings are for functional specialists.

A long period of processing of job applicants can be expected, making it necessary for some to seek temporary employment if the application has not been submitted far enough in advance of an expected date for entrance on duty.

Geographers in the Air Force

There are few positions in the Air Force which have the title of Geographer. The position is usually listed as an Air Intelligence Specialist, a Military Intelligence Analyst, or a Foreign Affairs Officer. The qualifications for one of these jobs usually include training and experience in the geographic field. There are but one or two persons in the Directorate of Intelligence, HQ USAF, that are listed as geographers and they perform the same duties as a nongeographer. The few instances in which a person is employed as a geographer are those of a highly specialized nature, usually a GS-12 or higher, and are attached to a branch or division.

The Air Intelligence Specialist who is a geographer is called upon frequently to answer questions of a geographic nature and in general serves as a geographic

consultant. The major duties of an Analyst in the Air Force are in the field of research, map interpretation, report writing, oral briefing, and regional descriptions.

Preference for positions as an Analyst is not always given to a geographer, therefore, in order to compete with specialists in such fields as engineering, economics, history, and political science the geographer must sell himself to the employer by pointing out the broad approach of geography and the ability of a geographer to integrate the research of the other disciplines. It is a great help to an applicant if there already is a geographer in the agency to which he is applying.

Offices within the Air Force for which geographers could well qualify are: The Arctic-Desert-Tropic Center at Maxwell Field; Aeronautical Chart and Information Service in St. Louis, Directorate of Intelligence; Photo Interpretation; and Research and Development.

Geographers in the Navy

Enlistees in the Navy or ROTC graduates serving their active duty stint in the Navy may apply to the Bureau of Personnel for assignment in a billet where their geographic education may be best utilized. The procedure for requesting such transfer was outlined by LCDR George Rae in Vol. IV No. 6 of *The Professional Geographer*. Basically, the procedure is for the individual concerned to write the Bureau of Naval Personnel outlining the nature of his education and request assignment to a billet where his education can best serve the Navy. The best time to do this is before assignment has been made. It must be remembered that the needs of the service is the first consideration.

The Navy has few jobs classified as geographer but several geographers are employed under such titles as Intelligence Specialist, Oceanographer, Photo Interpreter, Cartographer, or Foreign Area Specialist. The Navy also supports a relative large number of geographers in universities through its research program in the Office of Naval Research.

Geographers in the Army

Fairly large numbers of geographers are employed in the Department of the Army, particularly in the Intelligence, Mapping, and Research and Development programs. Agencies within the Army which employ large numbers of geographers in civilian positions are the Corps of Engineers and the Quartermaster Corps.

It is reported that the Military Occupational Speciality No. 8311 (Geography) has been suspended due to the large number on the lists. This MOS number will be reopened when the need arises. Several geographers entering the Army have been assigned to the Army Map Service to work in the geographical program of that installation. Individuals entering the Army must take the initiative by applying for assignment to an agency responsible for geographical work.

Terms of Reference for Committee on Geographers in National Defense

At this time, it is recommended that the scope of functions of the Committee on Geographers in National Defense be broadened to include all geographers in the Government service and that the following terms of reference be approved as a new statement of responsibility for the Committee:

a. The Committee shall endeavor to interpret and currently inform the Association of the need for geographers in Government and the trends of employment and changing requirements in order that universities may incorporate into their programs certain changes that would enhance the training of their graduates.

b. The Committee shall investigate all Civil Service Commission regulations and directives applying to the field of geography and periodically interpret these for the Association.
c. The Committee shall encourage the utilization of geographers in Government positions where their training meets the qualification requirements or where the program could benefit from the employment of geographers.
d. The Committee shall recommend experimentation and development of research techniques and methodology in order to satisfy immediate and long range needs and to fill gaps in the approach to types of research problems.
e. The Committee shall recommend programs of action for the Association relative to the relations of geographers to the Government and for the maintenance or establishment of personnel practices, programs, and activities which are not detrimental to their conditions of employment.

MEETING OF DIVISIONAL CHAIRMAN

The meeting of Divisional Chairman on April 10 at Memphis, called to order by Vice President Quam at 4:30 p.m., was attended by Cressy, Johnson, Morris, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Weigend, and Weins.

Quam announced that the Council had directed that 50¢ per paid-up member or associate will be transmitted to the Divisions, retroactive to December 15, 1954, and pointed out the consequent necessity of having a Treasurer in each Division and of coordination of fiscal records of the Divisions and the Central Office. The Divisions may use the Central Office for services, such as mailing of notices, but will pay the costs.

It was suggested that prior to dropping a member from the rolls the Central Office notify the appropriate Division Chairman of the intended action.

The Chairmen asked for a schedule of publication deadlines in order to announce meetings in *The Professional Geographer*. [The deadline is the 25th of the month preceding publication. Ed.]

In discussion of coincident terms for regional and national officers it was pointed out that by Council action the Regional Chairman at the time of the National Annual Meeting serves on the Council until the next Annual Meeting. The Regional Chairman in office at the end of the calendar year should at that time send to the Central Office the Annual report of Division activities, membership, problems, and recommendations.

There was some discussion of the desirability of having the Regional Division assist the host institution in making arrangements for the Annual Meeting, as has been done on occasion in the past. It was the consensus that this will depend on circumstances, including the type of invitation extended to the Association.

It was announced that the New York Metropolitan Division will meet on May 3 at the New York Port Authority; the New York-Ontario Division will meet on October 14-15 at Messina, New York; and, the New England-St. Lawrence Valley Division on October 29 at Clark University. The meeting adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PEABODY-WSM, TELEVISION-RADIO WORKSHOP

Peabody College and WSM radio and television in Nashville, Tennessee have announced plans for their second annual summer workshop scheduled to run from July 18 to July 29. The workshop is designed to instruct teachers in the use of television and radio for educational purposes. Miss Marjorie Cooney, WSM and WSM-TV Director of Special Programming, and Dr. Felix Robb, Peabody Dea ofn Instruction, will direct the two-week session.

The course will be a concentrated one, with lectures, symposiums, demonstrations and actual production by the students. Besides the use of televising and broadcasting as educational devices, the course will explore the fields of program planning, public relations, psychology of children's programs and the use of music, art and literature in production as well.

Besides Peabody and WSM and WSM-TV personnel, the course will offer lectures by nationally known experts in educational television and radio.

Classes will be conducted in air-conditioned rooms, and registration is now open. Write---Dr. Felix Robb, Dean of Instruction, Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee for further details.

THE ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL SCIENTISTS

The ARS held its meetings in Detroit, December 27 through December 29, 1954, jointly with the Economics and Allied Social Science Associations. These meetings were the first full scale meetings of the regional association, although informal meetings have been held a number of times when regional sessions were developed at meetings of other organizations.

The sessions of the regional meetings were of three classes: joint sessions were held with the Econometric Society and the American Economic Association; there were three sessions on regional research; and three sessions on regional analysis. Most of the papers dealt with the conceptual and research problems of regional dynamics. To illustrate, a sample of three titles includes: "*The Role of Diversification in Local Economic Development*" (Allan Rodgers), "*Basic Elements of a Regional Resource Program*" (Joseph L. Fisher), and "*Economics of Scale and Regional Development*" (Jack A. Guthrie).

A business meeting was held the last day of the sessions. The group agreed to explore the practicability of incorporating and Walter Isard was elected to head an incorporation committee. In addition, the group agreed to hold its next meetings in New York at the time of the 1955 AAAS meetings. A show of hands at the business meeting disclosed that economists predominated at the sessions, followed in number by geographers, planners, sociologists, and political scientists. The make-up of the group was, of course, colored by the joint meetings of economic associations.

A NEW FOREIGN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The University of Pennsylvania has received a grant of $113,000 from The Richardson Foundation, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., for the establishment of a foreign policy research institute for the study of major problems in international relations and their impact upon the formation of United States foreign policy.

It will be headed by Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe, professor of political science at the University and chairman of its graduate program in international relations. Associated with the institute will be a group of well-known political scientists, historians, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, and geographers. In addition to those drawn from the University's departments of anthropology, history, and political science, a number will come from other institutions and will serve as consultants and visiting professors at the institute.

The operations of the institute will be guided by a senior staff conference which will instruct a small research group consisting of post-graduate research associates and graduate fellows.

Under the grant received from the Richardson Foundation, post-doctoral and pre-doctoral appointments and awards will be made.

The findings of the institute will be made available in a series of occasional papers as well as book-length studies initiated by individual members of the institute or by the institute as a whole.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR U. S. NATIONAL COMMITTEE, IGU

The National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, the body that adheres to the International Geographical Union on behalf of the United States, has approved a constitution for the United States National Committee. It provides for six members from national societies, - four from the AAG, one each from the American Geographical Society and the National Geographic Society; three members from Government - one alternately from each of the following pairs: State and Library of Congress, Defense and Commerce, Agriculture and Interior; three members at large to be nominated by the Committee, insuring representation of the fields of photogrammetry, surveying and mapping and geographical research in industry; and as members ex-officio any IGU officers resident in the United States, the Chairman of the NRC Division of Earth Sciences or his designated representative, and the Director of the NRC Office of International Relations. Members, except those ex-officio, serve three-year terms ending June 30, and not more than two consecutive terms.

The Committee must meet at least once each year on call by the Chairman, and may form ad hoc subcommittees as needed. In emergency the Chairman may act, subject to Committee confirmation by mail in ten days.

HAMMOND TAKES OVER THE GEOGRAPHICAL PRESS

The Geographical Press, formerly of Columbia University, is now a division of C. S. Hammond & Co. The new address for orders and correspondence is Maplewood, N. J.

ANNUAL MEETING, INSTITUTE OF NAVIGATION

The 11th annual meeting of the Institute of Navigation, to be held at the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, on June 23-25, will cover a wide range of theoretical and practical aspects of civil and military navigation. Individuals or organizations wishing to present papers or exhibit equipment are invited to contact the Program Chairman, Major Percy L. Jones, USAF, 3572 N. Military Road, Arlington 7, Va. The President of the Institute is now Major General Norris B. Harbold, United States Air Force Director of Personnel Procurement and Training.

NEWS FROM GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Geography was first offered at the University of Nevada in 1947. The course offerings have gradually expanded in succeeding years, in line with increasing demand for geographic work. The long-time seat of the University is Reno. Geography was one of the first fields offered with the establishment of the Las Vegas Branch of the University in 1951.

A considerable range of courses is offered at Nevada. Earl W. Kersten offers most of the work at the University in Reno under the auspices of the Geology-Geography Department, Mackay School of Mines. Courses include: physical geography, cultural geography, primary production, weather and climate, North America, and others. A full-fledged major in geography is not offered, because of the present limitation of staff, but geography carries a heavy service load and also is one of the fields included in area-of-concentration programs of Arts and Sciences students.

Arthur J. Palmer offers the work in geography at Las Vegas, where the courses taught include: physical geography, economic geography, weather and climate, North America, and others. Palmer will teach at the Univetsity of Nevada, Reno, during the summer of 1955.

Enrollment in geography classes during the 1944-55 academic year totaled 220 at the University in Reno (total day-time enrollment of 1200) and 80 at the Las Vegas Branch (total enrollment of 115). These two centers, the only institutions of higher learning in the State of Nevada, are, by road, 450 miles apart.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Zoe A. Thralls will spend the summer of 1955 at Stanford University as Visiting Professor of Geography. On leave from her position at the University of Pittsburgh during the academic year 1955-56, she hopes to devote the year to research and writing. During recent weeks she has addressed The Geography Club of Western Pennsylvania at its annual dinner meeting and read a paper at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Council of Geography Teachers. She is editor of two new films issued this year by Coronet Films.

In February, Norman Carls joined the staff as Professor of Geography and chairman of the department.

Pitt geography students are enjoying an active field season. Under the guidance of Oswald Schmidt and John A. Bradley, geography majors will devote a week-end this spring to a reconnaissance field study of adjoining areas in the Appalachian Plateau and folded Appalachians. Additional excursions include an air reconnaissance of Western Pennsylvania and a boat trip to industrial sites along the Monongahela.

To make full use of its site advantages, the department places increased emphasis on a coordinated program of field study and library-classroom work in industrial and urban geography. This work is under the direction of Oswald Schmidt (industrial geography) and John A. Bradley (urban geography).

The Geography Department is cooperating with other departments in establishing a series of core courses at the University of Pittsburgh. John A. Bradley serves on an inter-departmental committee now planning an integrated

Social Science course for college freshmen, and it is planned that a member of the geography staff will be available to teach sections of this course. In addition, the department will offer a two-semester course in geography as part of the General Education program.

Clyde F. Kohn visited Pittsburgh in March as consultant to the General Education committee.

John L. Jenness's discussion of Fristrup, G: "Winderosion Within the Arctic Deserts" is to appear in an early issue of the *Geographical Review*. His article on "Erosive Forces in the Physiography of Western Arctic Canada" was selected for inclusion in *Readings in Geography*, to be published by Thomas Y. Crowell.

John A. Bradley attended the annual convention of the Far East Association in Washington, D. C., March 29-31. He serves as co-sponsor of the Association for students specializing in Asian Area Studies. Next fall he will participate in a series of educational television programs devoted to problems of the Far East.

T.F.X. Higgins, while serving as Executive Director of the Foreign Policy Association of Pittsburgh, teaches one course in Geography each semester.

H. Phillip Bacon, who is completing his work for the doctorate at George Peabody College, will join the staff at the University of Pittsburgh in September. His special interests are Africa, historical geography, and geography in education.

Mary Viola Phillips will offer two geography courses in the School of Education during the summer session. Miss Phillips is president of the Pennsylvania Council of Geography Teachers and a vice president of the N.C.G.T. Her geography textbook for senior high school level is now in press.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

The Graduate Faculty has approved a program leading to the Master's degree in geography, which will be initiated next September. There are available two graduate assistantships at $1560 plus free tuition. The graduate program will focus on the various specialties of the staff members. John Brush, Assistant Professor of Geography, will be in charge of the work in cultural geography, cartography, and Asia; William H. Wallace, Instructor, who joined the staff last fall, will handle inland transportation, manufacturing, and North America; Professor Weigend will guide the work in ocean transportation, port geography, political geography, and Europe.

Those interested in the program or an assistantship may write to Professor Guido G. Weigend, Chairman, Geography Department, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Syracuse institutes a new plan for graduate work beyond the MA degree starting in September 1955. The "Individualized Study Program" will mean that each student working toward the preliminary examinations for the doctorate will work individually with an advisor. They will take no courses and receive no grades. They will audit whatever courses and seminars are necessary for their preparation and will do work assigned in such courses but will receive no credit summed up in hours and grades. The preliminary examinations will be taken in four fields: 1) the history of geographic thought; 2) a research technique; 3) a topical field; and, 4) an areal field. In addition, by the rules of the Maxwell School, of which the geography department is a part, one other examination must be taken in a field outside of geography, such as geology, history, economics, or other. This program permits the student the maximum amount of freedom to develop and pursue his own plan of study in the preparation for the preliminary examinations, and

avoids the "undergraduate atmosphere" that seems to cling to the procedure of accumulating hours of credit and grades.

The staff of the department and some of the graduate students are participating in an inter-departmental study of the effects of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. This project involves the work of economists, sociologists, political scientists, along with geographers, and is international in that it also is being planned on a cooperative basis with certain universities in Canada.

Professor John H. Thompson, who was in Japan for a year for research and teaching, has returned to Syracuse.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Dr. John Lyon Rich retires as Head of the Department of Geology and Geography as of July 1, 1955 and will be advanced to Professor Emeritus in recognition of his scholarly achievements. During the winter of 1954-55, he toured the U. S. under the auspices of the Distinguished Lecture Committee of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. His lecture for this series has been "Criteria of Depositional Environment of Sedimentary Rocks and their use in Paleography." Numerous activities are planned at Cincinnati to honor his achievements.

Dr. William Furness Jenks, Associate Professor of Geology at Rochester, will succeed Dr. Rich as Professor of Geology and Head of the combined department.

Mr. Richard Durrell has served as Acting Chairman to free Dr. Rich for research and speaking engagements.

Dr. John Wesley Coulter spent a very successful summer engaged in field work in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, specializing in population problems. He has retired from the Officers Reserve Corps after thirty years of service, twenty-five of which were active. He is a veteran of both World Wars, receiving a War Department Citation "for meritorious service" in World War II. Off-campus service to the community has been increased in the fields of inter-group relations and education. On the side, to keep his mind off his work, so he says, he coaches the women's field hockey team of the University.

Progress in organizing the department's map collection and extending its map holdings has been accomplished through the efforts of Mr. Jordan A. Hodgkins. A cartographic laboratory under the direction of Mr. Laurence G. Wolf has been established.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Beginning in the fall semester, the University of Idaho will start its first curriculum in geography. The 147 credit major will lead to a B.S. degree in the College of Mines where geography is affiliated with geology under the chairmanship of Dr. Earl F. Cook.

Dr. Martin Kaatz of the Central Washington College of Education will be a visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Idaho for the summer session. Dr. Harry H. Caldwell, Assistant Professor of Geography at Idaho has started a planning study for the city of Lewiston, Idaho.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

Last summer the Department moved into rooms occupying the entire ground floor of Haines Hall -- the former Chemistry Building. Each faculty member has his own office, and each graduate student his own desk. All classes are met in

the two large and two medium-sized classrooms or the two seminar rooms located on the same floor. The use of visual aids in teaching has been greatly aided by the provision of four exhibit rooms, most of whose wall space is devoted to cork or firtex surface on which maps, diagrams or photos can be displayed. Students are referred to such exhibits for part of their out-of-class preparation. Cartography classes are conducted in the new cartographic laboratory, equipped with 21 drafting tables, seven light tables, and extensive storage cabinet space.

For the first time, the Department has a suitably-sized library, where it is gradually assembling a working collection of texts, references and periodicals. The map collection is housed in three rooms -- two devoted to rolled maps stored in vertical bins, and one to flat maps. A photographic darkroom has been provided, and will be equipped in the future.

The Department is fortunate in having on its staff this year, Doctor Henry M. Leppard, formerly of the University of Chicago and the University of Washington. He is teaching the cartography courses, and is directing the reorganization of the map collection.

Doctor Ruth E. Baugh, on sabbatical leave for the spring term, is carrying on field work in the deserts and the Central Valley of California. Her paper on "Geographic Factors in the Evolution of California," given at the National Council of Geography Teachers' meeting in San Francisco in August, appeared in the March issue of the *Journal of Geography*. In November she addressed the Long Beach State College chapter of Gamma Theta Upsilon on "Regional Problems of California." Doctor Baugh is also serving on the editorial board of the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*.

Doctor Clifford M. Zierer is completing the editing of a book dealing with the Pacific Southwest.

Doctor Robert M. Glendinning is acting as an editorial consultant for two publishing houses, and has prepared a work and study book to accompany his recent text *Your Country and the World*. He continues to serve as a member of the Council of the A.A.G., and as a member of the National Research Council Advisory Committee on Fulbright Awards in the Earth Sciences, and plans to attend the International Arid Lands meetings in Albuquerque in April as the delegate of the American Geographical Society.

Doctor Joseph E. Spencer, as Chairman of the Department, finds much of his time occupied by administrative duties. In addition, however, he is serving as Editor of the *Yearbook of the Pacific Coast Geographers* and is contributing two chapters on the Philippines and Indonesia to a French series on world regional geography being published by Larousse and edited by Pierre Deffontaines. His text, "Asia, East by South," was published during the winter.

Doctor Henry J. Bruman is engaged in the preparation of a monograph on "Pioneer Colonization and Agricultural Settlement in Brazil", based on field work that he did in that country in 1951-52. He was a speaker at the Conference on Population Problems in Latin America held in Stanford last August, and is author of a chapter on "Political Geography of the Caribbean and Panama" in a text on world geography edited by East and Moodie in London.

Doctor Clifford H. MacFadden, on leave for two years to the University of Ceylon where he is acting chairman of the Department of Geography, is carrying out field investigation of colonization attempts, agriculture and food supply in Ceylon. His review of "The Evolution of the California Landscape" by Norman Hinds appeared in the October issue of the *Geographical Reivew*, and the March issue of *Focus* contains his "Ceylon and the Colombo Plan." He plans to return to campus in September.

Doctor H. Louis Kostanick is engaged in writing up the results of his sabbatical research in the Balkans and the Middle East during the year 1952-53.

This has resulted in articles on North Africa (selected by the American Library Association as one of the ten outstanding articles of the month) and on Western European resources in *Current History;* a paper on Yugoslavian cooperatives given at the meetings of the California Council of Geography Teachers; an article on "Turkish Resettlement of Bulgarian Turks - 1950-53" in the Winter issue of the *Middle East Journal;* and an article on German Lebensraum in the April 1955, issue of *Current History.* An earlier article "Significance of Geopolitical Changes in Eastern Europe" has been reprinted in "Readings on Contemporary Eastern Europe" *Mid-European Studies Center Publication No. 11,* National Committee for Free Europe. In addition, several sections dealing with Greece were written by him for the Encyclopaedia Britannica Jr.

Doctor Benjamin E. Thomas spent the year 1953-54 in North Africa studying the transportation systems of that area. He made his headquarters in the city of Algiers, where his wife and four children spent the year. He traveled by air to French Equatorial Africa and the Gold Coast, and by truck, bus, jeep, and surplus Dodge ambulance to Dakar, Timbuctoo, Kano, and Libya. In all he made three traverses by land and three by air north and south across the Sahara. At present he is attempting to define more precisely the terms "desert" and "semi-desert" and to limit somewhat the terminology in regard to oases. He is also investigating the relationship between port and railway development in West Africa.

Doctor Richard F. Logan has completed two years of intensive field research on the Providence Mountains, a representative range of the eastern Mojave Desert, and is at present engaged in writing the results of that work. In cooperation with the agricultural agent for San Bernardino County, he is operating a network of rain gauge stations throughout that desert area. Within the past year he has produced a film strip and manual on "The High Plateaus of Utah" for the A.G.S., an article, "Die Lebt Wuste", for the April issue of *Geographische Rundschau,* articles on each of the States west of the Mississippi, Alaska, and Mexico in the "School and Library Atlas" of the Geographical Publishing Company, edited by Doctor Fred Foster of the University of Illinois. His membership on the N.R.C. Committee on Geography advisory to the O.N.R. has necessitated several trips east. He is also a member of the A.A.G. Credentials Committee, the N.R.C. Committee on Topographic Maps and the Advisory Board of the Palm Springs Desert Museum. He plans to attend the International Arid Lands meetings in Albuquerque as the delegate of the Association of American Geographers.

Doctor Howard J. Nelson is the author of an article on the service classification of American cities to appear in a forthcoming issue of *Economic Geography,* and is at present pursuing research on the sites of American cities and, in collaboration with Doctor Wesley Calef of Chicago, on the distribution of the Negro population of the United States. He plans to teach at the University of Nebraska during the summer.

Doctor John F. Gaines was Logan's partner in the Providence Mountains study, his work being chiefly concerned with the study of the vegetation on the basis of intensive mapping of detailed plots at various seasons of the year. Besides writing up the results of that study, he is presently engaged in: 1) an evaluation of commonly-used techniques for mapping vegetative characteristics in southwestern shrub formations; 2) an investigation of foliar persistence and evergreenness in shrub formations; and 3) an evaluation of the height factor of Küchler's physiognomic classification as applied to these shrub formations.

Doctor Harry P. Bailey is working with Doctor William Putnam of the Geology Department on an O.N.R. Project concerning the classification of the coastlines of the world. He has also developed a method of obtaining consistent results in computing annual precipitation effectiveness, whether the computation be carried out by summing monthly indices or by using annual data modified by approximate seasonal corrections.

Seven members of the Department: Bailey, Bruman, Glendinning, Kostanick, Logan, Nelson, and Thomas are planning to attend the meetings of the Association of American Geographers in Memphis, Tennessee in mid-April. Each is presenting a paper at the meetings; and in addition, Glendinning is attending the meetings of the Council of the Association, Kostanick is chairing a session of papers on Overseas Territories, Bruman is chairing an open discussion of Latin America, and Logan is attending meetings on the O.N.R. Advisory Committee in Baton Rouge, Louisiana immediately preceding the Memphis meetings.

The Department plans to operate its annual field camp during the current summer as usual, under the direction of Doctor Logan. Stressing the techniques of regional analysis, the group will study intensively three contrasting areas: an irrigated desert basin; an intensively agricultural coastal lowland and the adjacent hill lands; and a high mountain upland -- all within southern California. The group is limited to twelve and is open only to graduate students.

PERSONAL NEWS

DR. OTTO TABORSKY, Map Division, Library of Congress, contributed the annotated announcement of Herbert Paschinger's *Grundriss der Allgemeiner Kartenkunde* in this issue.

ALEX. J. La ROCQUE has been appointed Research Director with the McConnell, Eastman Advertising Agency with headquarters at Toronto.

MEREDITH F. BURRILL was an official United States delegate to the Fifth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Salamanca, Spain, April 11-15, and presented a paper entitled *Some Considerations in International Standardization of Geographic Names.*

LEWIS HECK, Coast and Geodetic Survey, also an official delegate to the Onomastics Congress, read a paper on the name *California.*

MERLE C. PRUNTY, JR., University of Georgia, has been awarded a field research grant by the Association as reported in this issue. His study of contemporary plantations in the Southeast is an analysis of settlement and other functional-spatial attributes of large southern landholdings, identifying and classifying characteristic occupance forms, analyzing their origin and efficiency. It aims at development of principles that can be reflected in recommendations for reorganization of spatial attributes of such holdings to increase operational efficiency. Papers resulting from the study were read at the Philadelphia and Memphis meetings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Area Study Programs in American Universities, U. S. Department of State. Washington, 1954.

This 47-page booklet attempts to describe all the programs whose characteristics identify them with area studies. It covers 62 programs on 9 areas, in approximately 30 institutions. For each the booklet gives the program title, the person in charge, the countries included, languages offered, subject fields integrated, size and nature of the staff, degrees offered, library facilities, source of financial support and special features. If your local or institutional library does not have a copy, it may get one without cost from the External Research Staff, OIR, U. S. Department of State. The stock is too limited to permit distribution to individuals.

Rand McNally *Road Atlas*--United States, Canada, Mexico, 1955. 112 pages. Regular edition, $1.50; Deluxe edition, $2.95.

Some 10,000 changes and corrections have been made in this 30th edition. New roads, turnpikes and fares, mileage charts and a comprehensive index with new population figures are included.

Research and Information on Africa. Library of Congress, Washington, 1954. Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office. 45¢.

This 70 page bibliography records by area some 520 sources that serve the purposes of research and scholarship for Africa, including references to periodical publications offering information to the general reader and to such specialized interests as missionary, business, and educational groups. Learned institutions, government offices issuing information bulletins, trade journals, magazines and pamphlet series appear in alphabetical order in each section devoted to a single area such as France, French Africa, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Egypt, United States, etc. A complete index of publication titles leads to the sponsoring institution, the area, or both.

Our American Weather. George H. T. Kimble, New York, Toronto, London. McGraw-Hill. 1955. 322 pp. Maps and charts in text. $4.75.

The twelve chapters, one for each month, "attempt to catch something of this [weather] 'style' as it alters from season to season and from place to place, and to portray the changing, yet recurring patterns of weather that are woven into the fabric of the American landscape." The maps are isarithmic or isochronic and statistics are scattered throughout the book, but the words are about complexes of natural phenomena and Americans' experience of them. The May chapter topics are: '"Fair fresshe May.' Tornadoes. Waterspouts. '...The flail of the lashing hail.' Hailstones the size of grapefruit. The hazard of hail. Hail breakers, rain makers and other meteorological do-gooders. The art of doing nothing much about the weather. Dogwood winter."

The style skillfully combines frequent allusion to classical literature, which the British public will appreciate, with an ebullience that the American public will savor. Geographers will not glean much new knowledge from it but will probably enjoy even the parts they don't like.

Education Directory 1954-55. Part 3 Higher Education. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1954. Supt. of

Documents, Government Printing Office, 55 cents, 178 pp. paper.

The directory lists reporting institutions offering at least a two-year program of college-level studies that are either accredited or State-operated, and others if their credits are accepted unconditionally by not fewer than three fully accredited institutions. The listings give highest level of offering and type of program, accreditation, control, student body, enrollment, president and other officers.

Institutions are arranged alphabetically by states. There are supplementary lists of institutions 1) added since the previous year, 2) dropped or listed under other institutions, 3) reclassified, 4) listed under new names, and 5) listed in new locations. There is an alphabetical index.

The Institute of Indian Geographers, Publication No. 1. P.P. Karan, ed. Nov. 1954. 32 pp. plus 3 plates of photographs. For sale by Writer's Bureau, Post Box 63, Patna 4, Bihar, India. $1.50 U.S. (Rs 1/8/-).

The Institute's initial publication is in keeping with both the focus and range of its interests--encouragement of geographic study of India and neighboring countries, and educating the public to the value of geographic studies. It contains four articles: *The Place of the Himalayas,* by D. N. Wadia, Geological Adviser to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Government of India; *Major Trends in the World Political Pattern,* by Lewis M. Alexander, State University of New York; *Land Utilization in India,* by V. Nath, Deputy Director, Programme Evaluation Organization, Planning Commission, New Delhi; and *Landscape of Rajroppa,* by R. P. Singh, Head, Department of Geography, Bihar University at the Ranchi College.

The Institute publishes scholarly articles by geographers and authorities in related fields, both Indian and foreign. The Editor is also Secretary of the Institute. United States geographers and institutions are eligible for membership on payment of one rupee admission fee and Rs 4/- ($2.00 U.S.) annual dues. Full time students' dues are $1.00.

Paschinger, Herbert: *Grundriss der allgemeinen Kartenkunde;* I. Teil: Einführung in das Karteaverständnis und in die grossen Kartenwerke. Innsbruck, Universitätsverlag Wagner, 1953. 64 pp., illus. (fig., facs., maps).

In this first volume of a new work the author, who has been for several years the Director of Cartography at the Geographical Institute of the University of Innsbruck, presents an introduction to map interpretation and to the major mapping enterprises in many countries.

The basic concepts of maps and the principles of map reproduction are the subject of several chapters. The great mapping enterprises are described in terms of their historical development, particularly for Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain and Ireland, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., and Japan, with notes and bibliographies on the mapping of other countries. The two concluding chapters are devoted to the *International Map of the World* and to the present extent of map coverage for the earth's surface. Austria is credited with having developed the world's best maps of mountainous areas (Freytag-Berndt & Artaria, Alpenverein-maps, *Glocknerkarte* (1924-1928)). They surpass even those of the official *Oesterreichische Karte.* France published the first great country survey: Cassini's so-called "Carte de l'Academie" (1750-1793). French mapmaking in North Africa and Syria is also emphasized. The U.S.S.R. is described as unique in centralized planning, clearly defined objectives, large programs, and the establishment of a map industry. The practical character of Great Britain's mapping is shown in her early cadastral and geological maps and

numerous sea charts and colonial surveys. The United States excels in the uniformity and well-balanced execution of maps at all scales. The *Standard Topographical Atlas* of the U. S. Geological Survey is appraised as an excellent presentation of a variety of landscapes. Japan achieved an amazing result by surveying her former great empire almost entirely during the present century. In India, the surveys started about the middle of the 18th century. There, as well as in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada various national agencies are responsible for manifold progresses in surveying and mapping.

The products of the private cartographers of Switzerland (Kümmerly & Frey, Orell Füssli) are outstanding for their readability. Ed. Imhof's activity *(Mittelschulatlas,* 9. ed., 1948) has also contributed to the high standard characteristic of Switzerland's cartography. C. Vogel is appraised as an outstanding German private cartographer for his *Karte des Deutschen* 1:500,000.

Dr. Paschinger's concise work is comprehensive and reliable. It will serve beyond the students of geography, any other users of maps, particularly mountain-climbers. Selected bibliographies and some facsimiles complement the study as valuable tools.

The Population of Communist China: 1953. International Population Reports, Series P-90, no. 6. March 4, 1955. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 4 pp. For sale by the Bureau of the Census, 10 cents.

This report on the census figures released by the Communist New China News Agency describes the procedures apparently followed by the Chinese in "surveying" the population, and some of the limitations of the data. The city populations listed differ slightly in a few cases from those in Shabad's article in the March issue of *The Professional Geographer,* but generally they are identical. In Shabad's article the last word on page 14 apparently should be "surveyed" as the author wrote rather than "enumerated" as the editor "improved."

The Metropolis in Modern Life. Robert Moore Fisher, Editor. Columbia University Bicentennial Conference Series. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York. 1955. 401 pp. $6.00.

This book is the result of the first of five conferences held to discuss various subjects of world importance. It is an attempt to summarize current thinking about the influences of large cities on modern civilization.

The book consists of twenty-two papers, each of which is a condensation of some broad aspect of urban development or influence. It considers, in eight categories, such topics as: *The Dynamic Role of the City in Social Development; Contributions of the Metropolitan Community to the Political Institutions of a Free Society; Economic Advantages and Disadvantages of Metropolitan Concentration; The Influence of the Metropolis on Concepts, Rules, and Institutions Relating to Property; The Influence of Science and Technology on the Metropolis; The Impact of the Metropolis on the Professions: The Impact of the Metropolis on the Spiritual Life of Man;* and the *Search for the Ideal City.*

Obviously, such a book is an attempt to show the various interests in urban development, and not a definitive work on the *Metropolis in Modern Life.*

Minnesota Trends: a report to the people. Seventh Annual Public Lecture Series of the Social Science Research Center of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, 1954. 110 pp. Free upon request.

This bulletin presents in written form the material covered in the lecture series. The bulletin and the lectures were prepared for public consumption and

deal with current research in the several social sciences involving many dynamic features in Minnesota. The publication is divided into three parts: Part I, People on their farms and in their communities, comprised of five lectures dealing with farms, small towns, and cities including one on *The Changing Use of Minnesota Farm Land* by Professor John C. Weaver and Leverett P. Hoag, Research Fellow in Geography; Part II, People and their sources of information, including three lectures on school problems and response to mass media; and Part III, People and their public policy problems, with five lectures on delinquency, economic, and political problems.

History of East Africa, Rev. Dr. Richard Reusch, D.D., Evangelischer Missionsverlag, G.M.B.H., Stuttgart, 1954. 343 pp., paper.

At a time when in most of the world there is a growing interest in Africa, Dr. Reusch has attempted to bridge some of the gaps in general knowledge of that continent by setting down in 327 pages a "short history" of East Africa. This, as one can appreciate, is quite an undertaking. East Africa, in part or in whole, has been known to civilized nations for over 4,000 years. The task of assembling such a mass of information in a relatively short book has resulted in frequent passages that read more like an outline than a narration or exposition.

Few among us can question or evaluate the reliability of the facts Dr. Reusch has presented, but it is noted that the factual parts are supported by voluminous textual and footnote documentation. The author's conjectures on linguistic or historical matters will undoubtedly serve to tickle the imagination of the professionals in these fields; his postulations can, and probably will, point to voids that require additional linguistic, historical and archeological research.

To read the book for what its contents seem to merit, one should have more than a passing knowledge of Kiswahili, Arabic, and Persian. For the geographer, the work has interest chiefly, and almost wholly, in the scattered extracts from the writings of early Middle East geographers.

Principales orientaciones de la Geografía actual en Estados Unidos, by D. Luis Pérez Pardo. Publicaciones de la Real Sociedad Geográfica, Serie B, Numero 336. Madrid, 1954. 27 pp.

This paper by Prof. Pardo, at one time on the geography faculty at the University of Kansas City, was read to the Real Sociedad Geográfica on April 19, 1954. The author states that geography as an independent discipline in this country began with the publication of *Physiography of North America*, by Nathaniel Southgate Shaler in 1884, and Davis' exposition of his theory of erosion cycles in 1889. As characteristic studies at various periods he lists and briefly summarizes: *The Mission Range, Montana*, by William Morris Davis, 1916; *The geographical relation of soil erosion to land productivity*, by Hugh Hammond Bennett, 1928; *Approach toward a rational classification of Climate*, by C. W. Thornthwaite, 1948; *Recent industrial development in the Gulf South*, by James J. Parsons, 1950; and *The railway pattern of the United States*, by Edward L. Ullman, 1949.

After brief reference to geography in high schools, the author compares university geography course offerings at Wisconsin, Clark, and Johns Hopkins, and dissertation topics at Clark, Northwestern, California, and Johns Hopkins. Mention is made of field courses at Clark, UCLA, and Northwestern, and the professional activities of an unidentified professor at Northwestern are listed as illustrative of the peripatetic professional life of American geographers.

The author discusses the American Geographical Society's early years, its Isaiah Bowman period, and the 1:1,000,000 Map of Hispanic America. Among